

**INFORMATION**  
for  
**INTENDING SETTLERS**  
Regarding the

**HOMESTEAD  
REGULATIONS**

OF

**W E S T E R N  
C A N A D A**





A Prosperous Settler.

## INFORMATION FOR Intending Settlers.

IT is hoped that the accompanying map, as well as the information herein given, will prove valuable to the prospective settler, as well as to the person who wishes to secure a home at low cost, and in a country that is now long past the experimental stage, and which offers as testimony the splendid yield of grain—wheat, oats, barley, flax—that has been the talk of two continents for the past few years.

The invitation of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, extended so generally to the people of Europe and the United States, to make their homes in Western Canada, has been most warmly accepted, and as a result, during the past year upwards of 125,000 people have taken advantage of it. These followed a large

number last year, and for the past seven years the number has been increasing. They are all satisfied, they are doing well and becoming prosperous, and there is no longer any worry as to future prospects—they are assured, and are what the people themselves choose to make them. The climate, the soil, and other conditions necessary to assure prosperity are there—all that is necessary to do is to apply such resources as you may be possessed of.

Pamphlets have been issued by the Department of the Interior which give the fullest information, accurate in detail, and in every way reliable, but owing to the number of questions that are being asked daily, it has been deemed advisable to put in condensed form such particulars as will best answer these questions.

Copies of literature, more fully describing Western Canada, its resources, &c., will be mailed on application to

**W. D. SCOTT,**

Superintendent of Immigration,  
Ottawa, Canada.

### SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

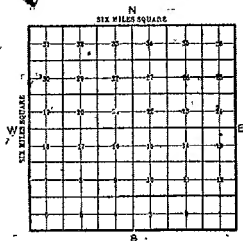
This may be briefly described as a division of the country into townships, measuring six miles square.

Each township is divided into 36 sections, one mile square, containing 640 acres, and these again into quarter-sections, each of 160 acres:

The sections are numbered consecutively from 1 to 36, as will be seen on the subjoined plan. The even-numbered sections, excepting 8 and 26, which are allotted to the Hudson's Bay Company, are open to homestead entry. The odd-numbered sections, excepting 11 and 29, which are reserved for school endowment, are set apart for the completion of grants in aid of railway construction.

Lands which are valuable for timber or hay are not available for homestead entry.

## PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP



## HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

A homestead entry for one quarter-section containing 160 acres, more or less, can be obtained by any male 18 years of age and over.

A widow who is the head of a family, that is to say, having minor children dependent upon her, is entitled to a homestead entry

The following are not entitled to a homestead entry —

Males under 18 years of age, unmarried women, women whose husbands are living, widows without children

## FEES.

The only payment necessary to secure a homestead is the sum of Ten Dollars for the homestead entry fee. If a settler selects a homestead of 80 acres, or less, the fee is Five Dollars

## MAKING ENTRY.

The settler should appear at the Dominion Lands Agency for the District, and there pay the fee, and secure an entry for the land he has

selected. He may, if he prefers it, apply at the sub-agency nearest the land, with the definite understanding that the entry will be granted only provided the land is available, and that there is no prior applicant at the District Agency

## ENTRY BY PROXY.

If a settler desires to appoint someone to act for him, and make a homestead entry on his behalf, he should write to either the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent of Dominion Lands for the District, naming the person he wishes appointed, and the necessary authority will thereupon be issued

## COMMENCEMENT OF DUTIES

A settler is allowed six months, counting from the date of entry, within which to personally take possession of the land and commence the performance of his duties. Failure to do so renders his entry liable to cancellation.

## HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

A settler who has been granted entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans —

(1) At least six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

It is the practice of the Department to require a settler to bring 15 acres under cultivation, but if he prefers he may substitute stock; and 20 head of cattle, to be actually his own property, with buildings for their accommodation, will be accepted instead of cultivation

To correct a mistaken impression, it may be stated that residence duties cannot be performed by two or more settlers living in one house, erected over the dividing line between their homesteads

## WESTERN CANADA

(2) A settler may reside with his parents instead of upon his homestead, provided they occupy farming land in the vicinity, and he can count such time as residence after the date of his entry.

(3) A settler may reside upon his first homestead instead of upon his second homestead, if he prefer it, provided it is in the vicinity, the time to count from a date subsequent to the second entry.

A second homestead entry is granted to those settlers only who completed the duties to entitle them to patent for their first homesteads, on or before the 2nd of June, 1889.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above, is meant to indicate the same township, or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

### CANCELLATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

If a settler fails to perform his duties under one of the foregoing plans, his entry is liable to cancellation, which may be carried out, and the land thrown open to settlement.

### PAYMENT FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

A settler who enters for a homestead that has been previously cancelled or occupied, and upon which there are improvements, is required to pay for them, at a valuation to be fixed by the Homestead Inspector.

## WESTERN CANADA

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

At the end of three years, the settler should appear with his witnesses before the Homestead Inspector (who, if desired, will call upon him), or before the sub-Agent, or Local Agent of Dominion Lands, and apply for patent, submitting evidence under oath that the necessary duties have been performed.

Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice of his intention, in writing, to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, at Ottawa.

If a settler dies without performing the duties, his legal representatives may complete them, or appoint someone to do so, after which a patent will be issued.

### NO SALES OF HOMESTEAD LANDS.

All even-numbered sections are held exclusively for homestead entry, and patents can only be acquired after the performance of the required duties.

If a settler wishes to purchase land, he can secure what he desires from the Railway Companies having grants in his locality.

### TIMBER AND FIREWOOD.

Homesteaders having no timber of their own are entitled to a permit, free of dues, to cut the following quantities:—

3,000 feet of building logs, not to exceed twelve inches in diameter at the butt end. If the timber is cut from dry trees, 3,000 lineal feet of any diameter may be taken, but should the building timber be sawn at a mill, in no case will the permittee be entitled to receive more than 9,250 feet B.M., free of dues.

400 roof poles.

500 fence poles.

2,000 fence rails.

## WESTERN CANADA

Homesteaders and all bona fide settlers whose farms may not have thereon a supply of timber, or who are not in possession of wood lots or other timbered lands, will be granted a free permit to take and cut dry timber for their own use on their farms, for fuel and fencing.

A permit fee of 25 cents in each case is charged.

## WESTERN CANADA

### GRAZING IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Leases for grazing purposes are issued for a term of twenty-one years, and the rental is at the rate of two cents an acre per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.



Breaking the Prairie.

Lands included in a grazing lease may be withdrawn for homestead entry, sale or railway purposes, but no rental is charged on such lands from the date upon which they are withdrawn from the lease.

Grazing leases of school lands in the Province of Manitoba may be issued for a term of five years, at an annual rental of six cents an acre, payable in advance, but the Department may terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee three months' notice.

Grazing leases of school lands in the North-west Territories are for a term of five years, and the rental is at the rate of four cents an acre per annum, payable in advance. This lease may also be terminated at any time by giving the lessee three months' notice.

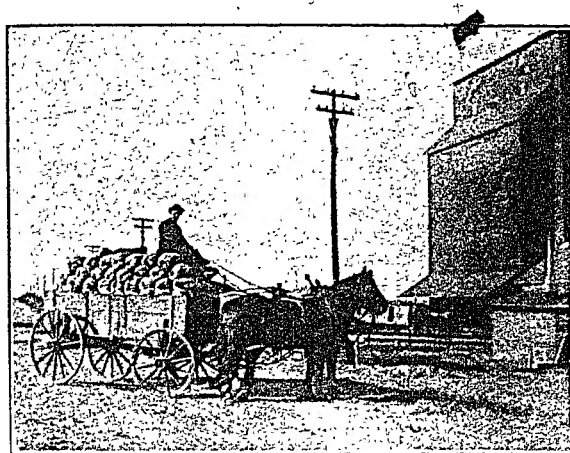
Lessees of school lands, are not allowed to break up or cultivate any portion of the lands leased.

A lessee of grazing lands is not entitled to the hay thereon, but he may, upon application to the agent of Dominion Lands, obtain each year the first permit to cut on his leasehold whatever quantity of hay he may require for his own use, free of dues, the Department reserving the right to issue permits to other applicants thereon.

## HAY.

A settler in the vicinity of unoccupied Dominion Lands may obtain a lease to cut hay on an area thereof not exceeding forty acres. The term of the lease is five years, and the rental twenty-five cents an acre per annum, payable in advance.

Leases for hay purposes of not more than 640 acres and not less than 160 acres of school lands in the North-west Territories may be issued upon payment, in advance, of the rental, at the rate of twenty-five cents an acre, per annum.



Farmer marketing grain.

Applications for permits to cut hay are made after the 1st day of January in each year, to the agent of Dominion Lands in whose agency the land containing the hay is situated, and permits are issued on and after the 1st day of April following, upon payment of a fee of fifty cents, and the dues hereinafter prescribed.

If before the 1st day of April more than one application is received for a permit covering the same tract of land, the agent, if he cannot arrange a division of the land to suit the applicants, may post a notice in his office calling for tenders for the purchase of the hay, and the permit is awarded to the person offering the highest cash bonus.

No hay shall be cut prior to a date to be fixed each year by the Minister of the Interior.

The dues chargeable for permits to actual settlers who require the hay for their own use, are ten cents an acre, or ten cents per ton, and to all other persons the rates are fifty cents an acre, or fifty cents per ton, payable in advance.



MEMORANDUM.

On the accompanying map the figure "O" indicates permanent Immigration Halls; the figure "X" indicates temporary buildings rented for use of season only; the figure "●" indicates Land or Immigration Agents.

LAND OR IMMIGRATION AGENTS.

In Alberta.

Fort Saskatchewan	F. A. Walker.
Edmonton	C. W. Sutter.
Strathcona	Thomas Bennett.
Wetaskiwin	P. A. Miquelon.
Lacombe	Frank Vickerson.
Red Deer	W. H. Cottingham.
Innisfail	H. M. Douglas.
Olds	O. S. Moore.
Calgary	James Winn.
High River	W. E. Holmes.
Pincher Creek	A. E. Coe.
Macleod	Joseph Nixon.
Lethbridge	Charles Mair.
Cardston	C. O. Card.

In Saskatchewan.

Lloydminster	W. R. Ridington.
Battleford	R. F. Chisholm.
Prince Albert	William Plaxton.
Melfort	A. E. Wyld.
Duck Lake	M. J. Dubois.
Rosthern	Baron Huysman de Dethal.
Saskatoon	William Braun.

In Assiniboia.

Hanley	R. W. Oxley.
Davidson	A. B. McGregor.
Medicine Hat	L. B. Cochran.
Maple Creek	J. J. English.
Swift Current	William Milburn.
Moose Jaw	O. B. Fysh.
Willow Bunch	Joseph LaPointe.
Milestone	J. R. Bunn.
Weyburn	Dr. Mitchell.
Estevan	F. J. Musgrave.
Alameda	R. C. Kisbey.
Arcola	A. B. Cook.
Regina	P. M. Bredt.
Fort Qu'Appelle	Reginald Newth.

LAND AGENTS—In Assiniboia—Con.

Indian Head	H. G. W. Wilson.
Grenfell	R. B. Taylor.
Yorkton	S. N. Foster.
Wapella	Spencer Page.
Moosomin	S. B. Paul.

In Manitoba.

Swan River	Hugh Harley.
Sifton	Paul Wood.
Dauphin	John McKinnion.
Minnedosa	John Flesher.
Brandon	L. J. Clement.
East Selkirk	D. Morrison.
Pine Valley	P. Palmasson.
Stuartburn	J. W. Yeo.
Winnipeg	Commissioner of Immigration.

LAND GUIDES PAID BY FEE.

In Alberta.

Lac Ste. Anne	Peter Gunn.
Wostok	Theo. Nemirski.
Vegreville	Benoit Tetreau.
Birch Lake and Plain Lake	Frank Bowtell.
	(Lloydminster P.O.)
Edmonton	John Edgson.
Leduc	J. H. Vanalstyn.
Wetaskiwin	E. Thompson.
Duhamel	J. S. McDonald.
Ponoka	F. C. Case.
Lacombe	J. N. Tice.
Lamerton	Matthew Cook.
Red Willow	Thomas Bird.
Red Deer	J. I. Geissinger.
Innisfail	James Brewster.
Olds	Solomon Todd.
Didsbury	B. P. Dick.

In Saskatchewan.

Vermillion River District	Harry Bowtell.
	(Lloydminster P.O.)
Lloydminster	W. R. Ridington.
Battleford	John Todd.
Glen Mary	Christian Boe.
Melfort	A. E. Guinn.
Duck Lake	Frank I. Hauser.
Rosthern	John Ternes.
Rosthern	Andrew Hrycak.
Bonne Madone	Father Laurent Voisin.
Saskatoon	Alcide Marcotte.

## In Assiniboia.

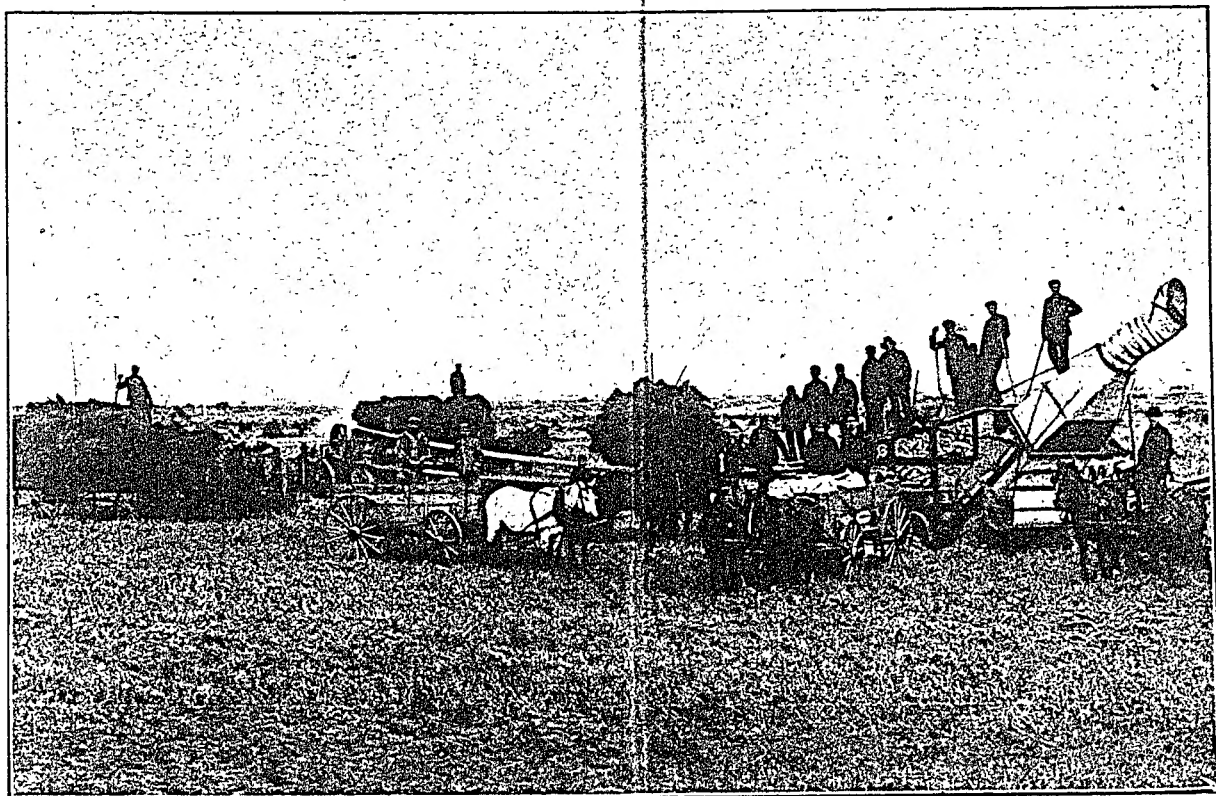
Dundurn .....	E. J. Meilicke.
Craik .....	Charles Hill.
Loon Creek .....	W. H. Fynn.
Fishing Lakes P.O. A.K. Thom (Quill Lakes.)	
Fishink Lakes P.O. ....	Harry Milligan.
Foam Lake .....	Thomas Paulson.
Sheho .....	Walter Tullock.
Theodore .....	C. Tracey.
Kamsack .....	George Lane.

## In Assiniboia—Con.

Kaposvar .....	F. Woodcutter.
Ohlen .....	Alex. Stenberg.
Grenfell .....	William Bristow.
Arcola .....	M. Morrison.
Oxbow .....	F. H. Stephenson.

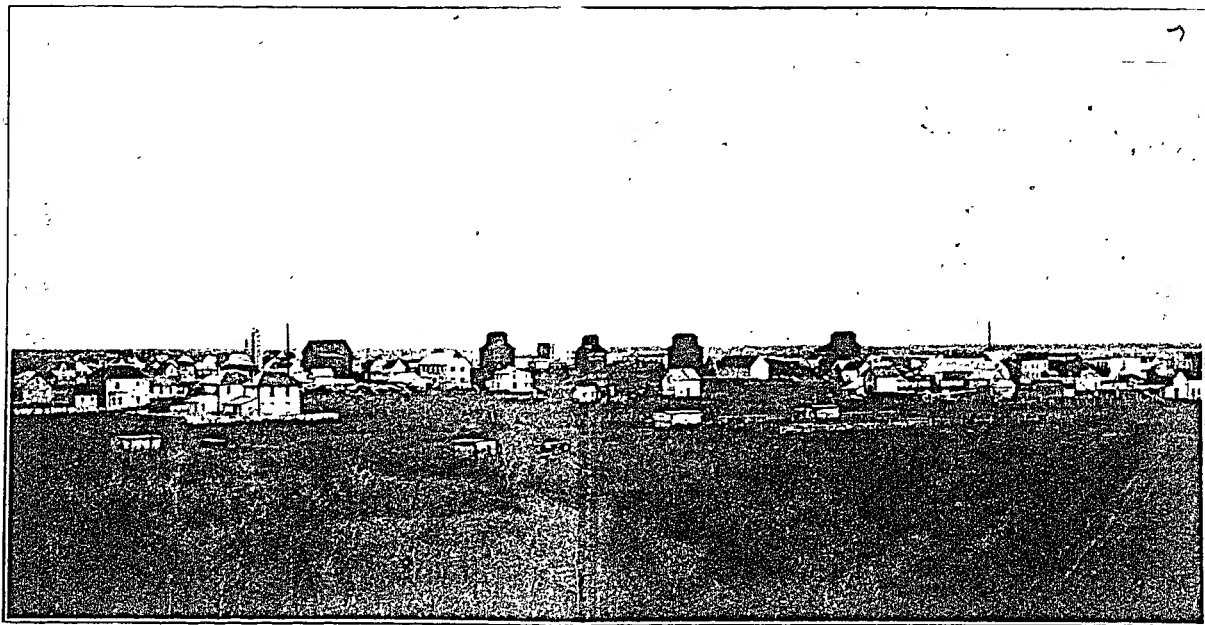
## In Manitoba.

Teulon .....	E. Rondeau.
Teulon .....	W. Jefferson.



Threshers at work.





A Western town showing grain elevators.

## The Wheat Lands of Western Canada.

**The Orange Judd Farmer says:**

**The Last Great Body of Unoccupied Land lies in Western Canada.**

The "Orange Judd Farmer," which holds a foremost position amongst agricultural journals, says:

In Western Canada there are enormous areas in every way suitable for agricultural expansion, but which have not been reached by the tide of settlement. The natural grain crops of this district are wheat, oats, barley and rye, and for the production of these grains, both soil and climate conditions are most wonderfully favorable.

The wheat-growing districts, including the Province of Manitoba, Eastern Assiniboia, and the Valley of the Saskatchewan River through the province of that name, are unrivalled in the production of grain. In these districts there is length of season and ample rainfall to secure the crop under ordinary conditions. These are not, however, uniform, as there is considerable sandy soil within the district, in which small grains will never be an important crop.

The Saskatchewan River is one of the great rivers of the world, and like all great rivers, the land through which it flows is of a deep rich soil, and very productive.

In summing up the climatic conditions, the same paper says:—

The conditions which make all of this territory so favorable for the development of a wheat plain can be summed up in a single sentence—long days of sunshine, cool nights, and ample rainfall. These conditions fill out the grain and sustain the reports of the great growth of this grain-producing country. The quality of the wheat is quite as striking as is the high average. The proportion of the highest which is secured from the north-western wheat fields is much more than a similar proportion in this country.

To illustrate, during the year 1902, 50.7 per cent of all the wheat officially inspected at Winnipeg graded No. 1 hard, and 30.6 per cent. No. 1 northern, making 81 per cent. of the total receipts falling within the two highest market grades. During practically the same time only 1 per cent. of the receipts at Minnesota points were No. 1 hard, and 22 per cent. No. 1 northern, or 23 per cent. of the total receipts represented the two highest gradings.

## THE NEW SETTLER'S ADVANTAGES.

The new settlers who are engaged in wheat growing possess many advantages over the pioneers who started wheat growing in the state. In the first place, their land has a lighter sod, and breaks more readily, and is easier kept in good cultivation. In addition to this, the new settlers find railroad development ahead of them, and their crop, as soon it is produced, can be placed upon the world's market as readily, and practically as cheaply, as can wheat produced in the older communities.

## The Canadian Northwest.

### Its Agricultural Possibilities.

B. W. Snow, in Farm and Home.

The tide of immigration which is pouring into the north-western territories of Canada, and

which is being very largely recruited in the central valleys and north-eastern states of this country, makes a presentation of the agricultural possibilities of this new land of timely interest to American farmers. With this in view, "Farm and Home" sent a special representative to thoroughly investigate everything bearing upon the future possibilities of north-western Canada, in order that our readers may be presented with the facts as gathered first hand by disinterested experts.

It has been found that districts which have heretofore been supposed to be much too far north to admit of agricultural operations, are, as a matter of fact, highly favourable for growth of some of the leading cereals, as well as for stock-raising.

The country is cut by numerous large rivers, flowing either into Hudson Bay or into the Arctic Ocean, and navigable for great lengths. Each of these rivers has its own well-defined valley, and it is in these valleys that land suitable for agricultural operations is mainly to be found. In the principal river divisions are the valleys of the Saskatchewan of the Peace, Assiniboine, Red River, Bow, and tributary streams.

## THE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

The climatic conditions, broadly speaking, do not vary widely from those which rule in our own north-western states. The winters are long and cold, but they are marked by comparatively little snowfall and a dry atmosphere, which makes them readily bearable. As we approach the Rocky Mountains district, or the western part of the northern territories, there is a distinct modification of atmosphere, due to the influence of the Chinook winds. The character of the winters may perhaps be best appreciated when it is understood that cattle, both on the range and on the homestead, remain without shelter the year around, and ordinarily without feed, except as they rustle for themselves.

Natural grasses, and especially buffalo grass, furnish good pasture through the summer and fall, and curing on the stem, are sufficient to maintain cattle in normal condition through the rigors of the winter. Consequently, the only effort which is made to feed cattle during the winter months is in the case of young calves, and even this is not generally practiced.

## The Edmonton Country.

The Farmer's Call, Quincy, Ill., July 23, '03

During our recent trip through Canada, we heard much about "the Edmonton Country." It was plain all the time we were in Canada that the Canadians were of opinion that the Edmonton country is hard to beat.

So it is. When we saw it we found that it merited all that we had heard about it.

As we got out of the immediate river valleys, and could see the higher lands, we thought we had never seen a prettier or better farming country, considering the lay of the land and the character of the soil. We were strongly reminded of the famous Mendon Prairie in western Illinois, where we spent the first five years of our life, and which we have always regarded with a feeling of admiration.

Edmonton has a population of between 4,000 and 5,000. It has seven churches, three hospitals, five banks, and a free reading room; and if any saloons we really do not know it, we never noticed.

The Saskatchewan River is navigable for some distance beyond Edmonton from its outlet in Lake Winnipeg, and a line of steamers will probably be in operation next season, thus enabling the merchants of the town to reach sections of the country where it will be some time before railroads will be in operation.

There are extensive deposits of good quality of lignite coal underlying the country around Edmonton, within a few feet of the surface. This coal is of good quality, makes a very fair steam coal, and is almost wholly used for domestic purposes. The retail price of it is \$3 to \$5.50 per ton. Extensive iron deposits have recently been discovered to the north-east. The lumbering industry is an important one here, and there is no reason why Edmonton should not be an ideal spot for the location of extensive manufacturing industries.

Edmonton will be an important point on the Canadian Northern Railway, which is building east and west through the North Saskatchewan Valley, on its way to the Pacific Coast.

The farming country about Edmonton differs from the open prairie in that it is slightly rolling, and it is not destitute of timber, giving ample wood for fuel, building, and fencing. The soil is a rich, black loam, almost altogether free from stones. Springs, creeks, and small lakes abound. There is a rich growth of grass, such as makes Northern Alberta an ideal cattle raising district. There is, generally, ample natural drainage, and there is seldom any land of consequence which cannot be seeded in the spring owing to water lying on it.

Oats and barley do exceptionally well, the former running from forty to forty-five pounds to the bushel. That wheat can be successfully grown here is proven by the number of local grist mills running day and night, grinding the wheat of this district to supply home consumption.

The best land is found when one gets away from the low lands along the river. Some of the farms are well improved, and several miles from the town are held at \$30 or more per acre. Unimproved land can be got for \$7 an acre up. Most of the settlers were people with some money and preferred to buy land nearer the town, or at least bought land adjoining their homesteads.

From Edmonton to Prince Albert and beyond, the land generally is equally as good, and in some places yet better.

The greater part of the valley is as yet without railway, but, as already stated, the Canadian Northern is building through the valley, and has already given a part of the valley railroad facilities.

Professor Shaw, who accompanied us on the long carriage drive north of Edmonton, is of opinion that it is more than a probability that red clover can be grown in the Edmonton district, on account of the protection afforded by the continuous layer of snow during the coldest months. The land is certainly very fertile, and lies as nicely, when one gets away from the river, as farming land well could.



Cattle Ranching.

## Our Trip Through Western Canada.

**Suitable for Ranching, Wheat Raising, and Mixed Farming. The Soil is more even than that of Iowa.**

By the Editor Farmer's Tribune, Des Moines, Iowa,  
July 8, 1903.

The way to become acquainted with the conditions of a new country is to visit it and study its conditions. The American farmer of the Middle West has been watching the growth of the Canadian North-west for a number of years. The steadily increasing tide of emigration that has been flowing across the line from the Central West has led many of our readers to be-

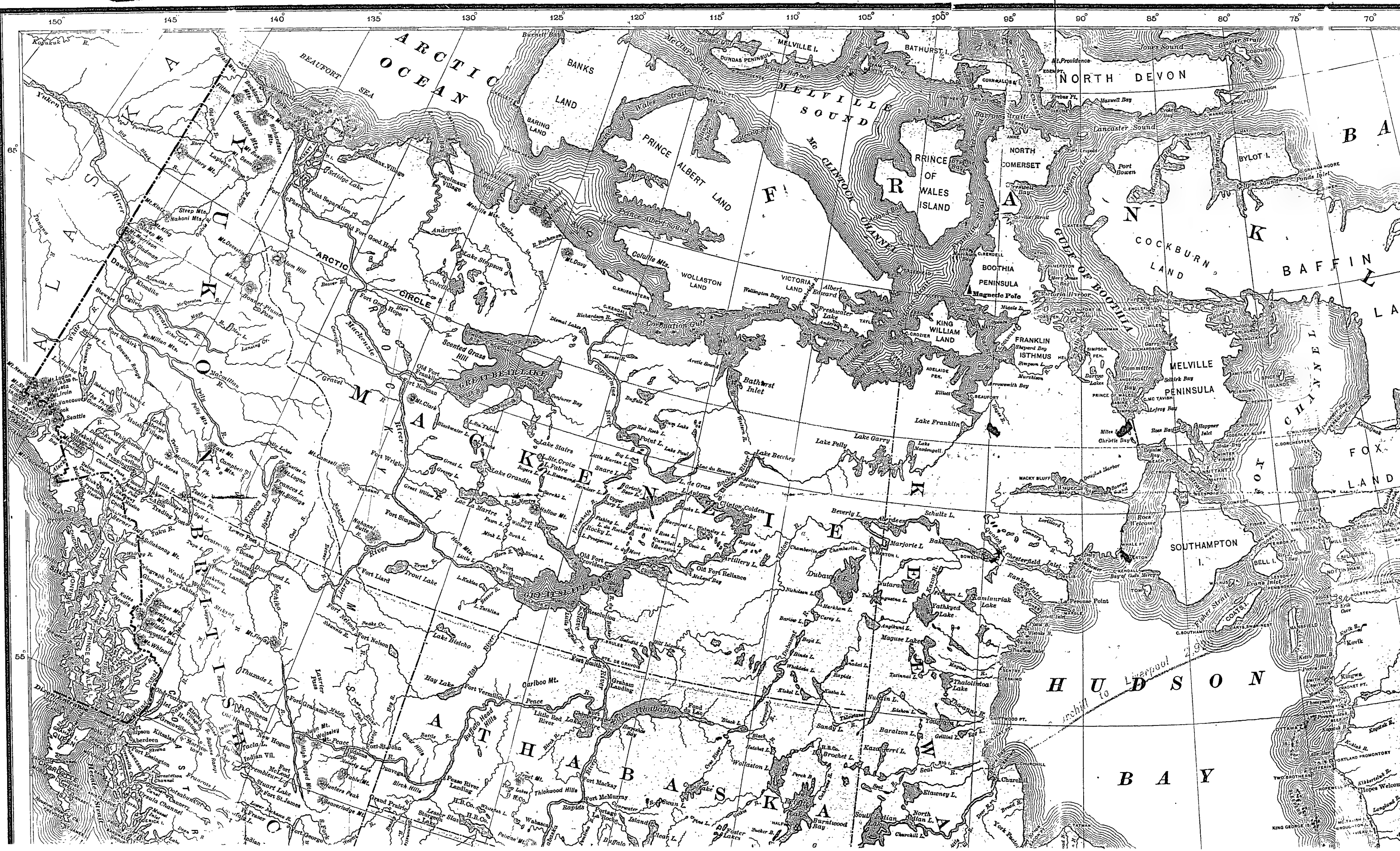
come interested in this new country, and a desire has grown to know more of it.

We have just returned from an extended trip through Western Canada, the object being to obtain facts, not fancies, and to tell our readers the truth as to the development of this portion of our continent, which is receiving a large number of settlers from the United States.

All the districts of Western Canada were visited, including Winnipeg in the east, Edmonton in Northern Alberta, south as far as Lethbridge; several thousand miles were traversed.

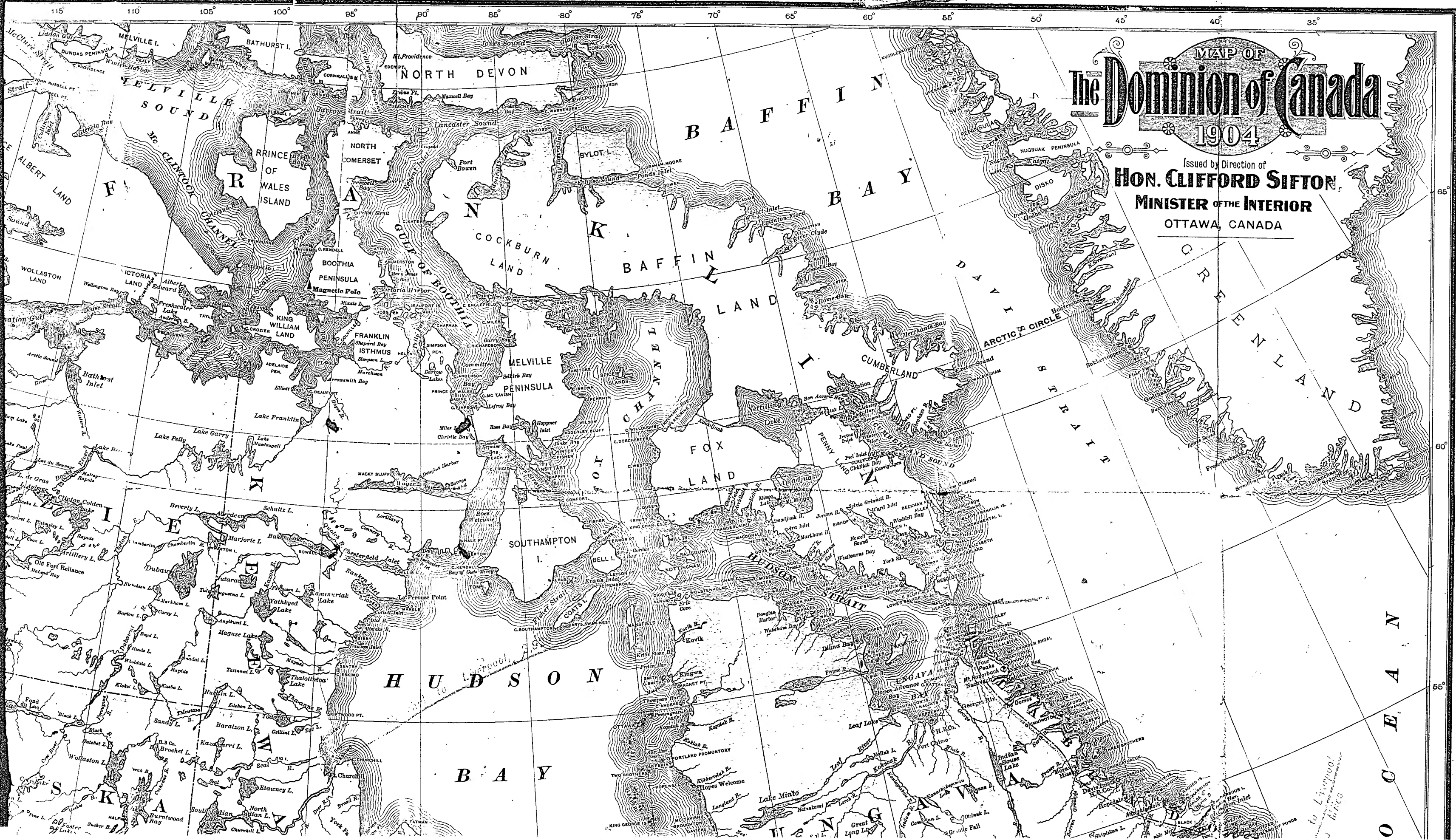
The country at present may properly be divided into three districts. The ranching district, wheat-raising district, and mixed farming district.

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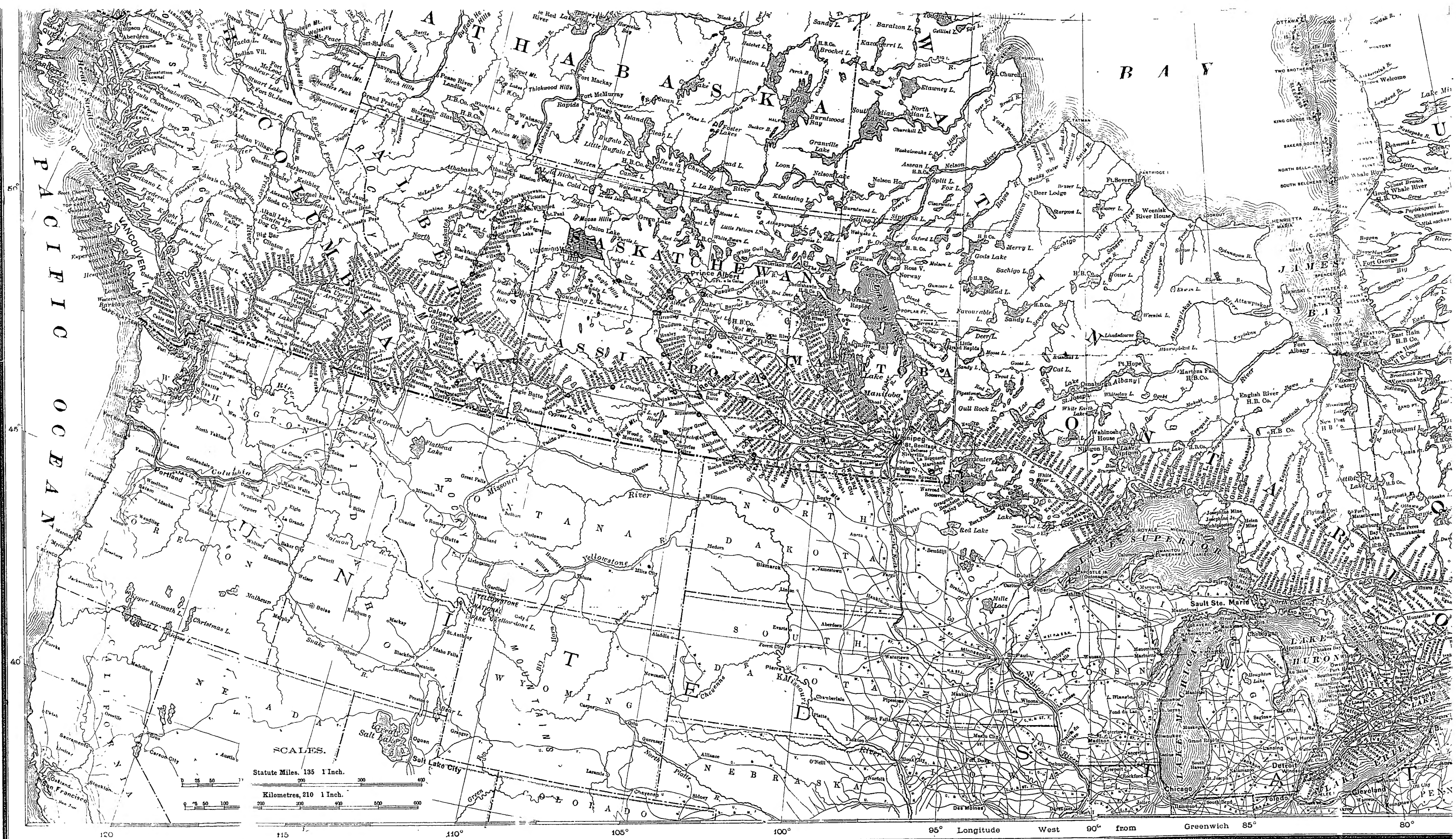


MAP OF  
**The Dominion of Canada**  
1904

Issued by Direction of  
**HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,**  
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA

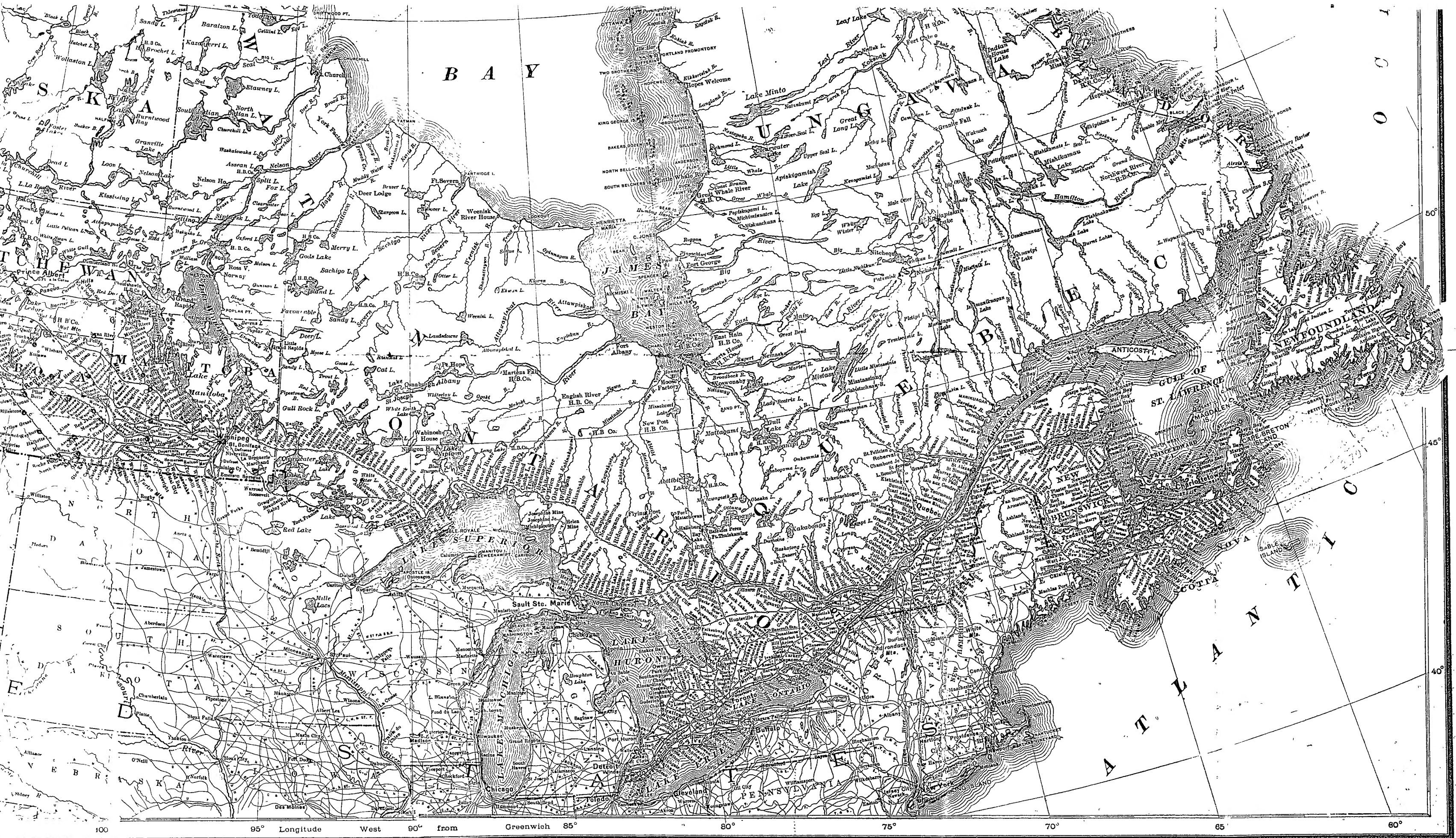
to Liverpool  
3 miles





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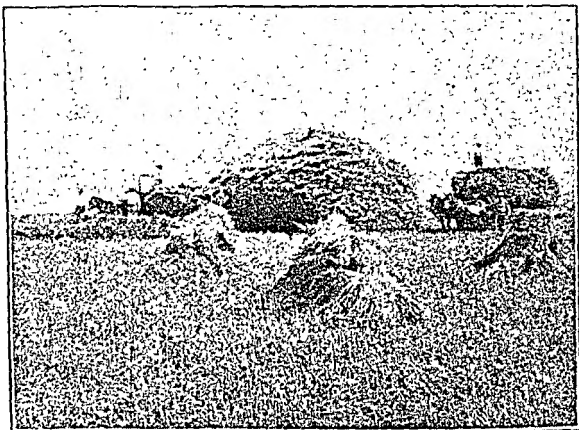




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Figure "O" Indicates permanent Immigration Halls.  
Figure "X" Indicates Temporary Buildings.  
Figure "●" Indicates Land or Immigration Agents.





Harvesting.

## RANCHING.

The ranching section lies to the north of Montana, extending to the Rocky Mountains, and includes the vast prairie plateau of Southern Alberta and South-west Assiniboia. Here are found vast cattle and horse ranches, covered with luxuriant, nutritious, native grasses, among which may be found "buffalo grass" and "bunch grass." The "Chinook" winds modify the climate east of the mountains to a distance of 300 miles, and north from the boundary line, from 100 to 300 miles distant.

Stock are not well sheltered during the winter months. This section is well watered by a number of streams. The plateau is rolling, treeless, and as the snow does not remain on the ground long, stock can graze the year round. Stock of all kinds show good breeding. This holds good in all sections of the country. The greater portion of the cattle are sold to the British market direct from the range.